tails of charter will be governed by the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules 1982.

2. *Number and types of fishing vessels permitted under the charter*

A. The size and type of vessels to be chartered will be decided by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries from time to time based on resource sustenance.

The following categories of vessels or suitable combinations thereof shall be permitted to be chartered.

(i) Tuna purse-seiners;

(ii) Tuna long-liners;

(iii) Pole and line fishing vessels;

(iv) Squid jiggers;

(v) Gill netters for squid, tuna and shark;

(vi) Trawlers mainly pelagic and mid water trawlers for squid;

(vii) Stern trawlers for ground fish and deep sea lobsters in specified area; and

(viii) Pair trawlers.

The number allotted to each category shall be decided by the Government taking a balanced view on the need for exploitation of a particular type of resource and the response from the industry.

B. The maximum number of vessels which will be permitted to be chartered by any one applicant will be four.

3. *Order of priority*

In issuing permit, the applicant would be accorded priority in the order as shown below:—

(i) Public Sector Undertaking;

(ii) Fishermen's Cooperative Socities|Group of Fishermen;

(iii) Other Co-operative Societies having deep sea fishing as their main objectives;

(iv) Groups of Fishery Technocrats;

(v) Small and Medium Entrepreneurs; and

(vi) Large Industrial Houses.

4. *Source*

(i) Chartering of vessels flying the flag of the countries with whom Government of India do not have diplomatic relations shall not be permitted.

(ii) Prior clearance will have to be obtained from the engagement of foreign crew on board chartered vessels.

5. *Pari-passu condition regarding imported vessels*

For the import of new vessels that may be acquired towards fulfilment of charter obligation, the pari-passu conditios has been liberalised to 2:1 instead of the existing 1:1 upto 1987-88. Import of second hand vessels not more than 8 years old is also permitted. The pari-passu condition in respect of vessels imported under 100 per cent Export Oriented Units (new or second hand) as well as import of second hand vessels has been waived.

6. *Security deposit to fulfil charter obligation*

The security deposit for fulfilling chartr|joint venture obligation will be at the rate of Rs. 1.5 lakh per vessel subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 lakhs per company payable in the form of Fixed Deposit Receipt from a scheduled commercial bank. This would be forfeited if the company fails to fulfil the charter obligation within the stipulated time limit.

Allotment of fertilisers to Arunachal Pradesh

295. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made any allotment of different kinds of fertilisers like Urea, Potash etc to Arunachal Pradesh during 1989-90 and 1990-91 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The ECA allocation of fertiliser during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 in the state of Arunachal Pradesh was as under:—

(c) question does not arise.

(figures in 000 MTs)

Year	Urea	DAP	SSP	MOP	ROCK PHOS
1989-90	0.54	nil	0.62	0.08	0.17
1990-91	0.45	0.21	0.66	0.13	—

Implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Arunachal Pradesh

296. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being implemented in various villages of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of villages/persons benefited so far under this scheme during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented in all the villages of the country including that of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) Progress under JRY is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated and not in terms of number of villages/persons benefited. During the last two years, i.e. 1989-90 & 1990-91, 15.69 lakhs mandays were generated under the Yojana in Arunachal Pradesh.

Industrial growth centres in Arunachal Pradesh

297. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of industrial growth centres in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) what are the places where these growth centres have been set up; and

(c) what is the extent to which these centres have been found helpful for industrial growth of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Under the new Growth Centres Scheme, Arunachal Pradesh has been allotted one growth centre. The proposals for location of the growth centre have not been received from the State Government.